

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XIX.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1900.

NUMBER 183.

## A FORMAL REQUEST

To Withhold Foreign Troops From China Refused.

GENERAL CHAFFEE ASSIGNED

To the Command of the American Forces In Celestial Empire.

RELIEF OF TIEN TSIN CONFIRMED.

Peking Expedition Under Seymour Reported by Admiral Kempff to Be Surrounded Near Tien Tsin and Aid Is Sent From Later Place.

Washington, June 26.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff at Taku, June 25: "Relief force which left Tien Tsin June 10, reported 10 miles from Tien Tsin surrounded; force left Tien Tsin 24th to render assistance."

Washington, June 26.—After a day of uncertainty and suspense, information came with a rush concerning the forces operating at Tien Tsin and those seeking to break through to Peking.

Admiral Kempff's dispatch and that from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, both confirmed the reports that the combined forces which have been operating near Tien Tsin entered the city on the 23rd.

The admiral added the welcome intelligence "loss very small." This is the relief column including Major Littleton Waller and 130 United States marines, which suffered a repulse on their first movement. Beyond the brief statement of four killed and seven wounded, nothing has come as to the casualties of this first attack, but the result of the second movement which has been awaited with deepest concern is now cleared up by the admiral's report that the force has got through with very small loss.

It remains yet to be reported how the relief column found affairs at Tien Tsin, where, according to the unofficial reports of last week, anarchy prevailed and the foreign quarters were destroyed. But the admiral's report turned attention in another direction by a statement that the Peking relief force is reported "10 miles from Tien Tsin surrounded." This is the first word of any kind that has located the party of



GENERAL CHAFFEE.

2,000 under Admiral Seymour and including Captain McCalla, with about 100 United States marines. The last heard of them was on June 12—just two weeks ago—when they were stalled at Lang Fang about two-thirds of the way from Tien Tsin to Peking, short of supplies and water, the railroad torn up and with a menacing army of Chinese about them.

In Admiral Kempff's information it discloses that Admiral Seymour's force has not been able to get through to Peking, but has retraced a good part of the distance previously covered and is now back within 10 miles from Tien Tsin. The whole distance from Tien Tsin to Peking is about 80 miles and the Seymour expedition when at Lang Fang had traveled about 50 miles of this distance. It is to succor this Seymour party that the latest expedition left Tien Tsin on the 24th inst., according to the closing words of Admiral Kempff's report.

Source of Confusion. There have been so many expeditions that officials themselves are somewhat confused as to the several movements and it is well to locate the different expeditions as they stand by the latest dispatches. The first body of foreign troops, about 450 in number,

and including 56 American marines, which went to Peking to guard the legations is thought to have got through. The second force, about 2,000 under Seymour, after making two-thirds of the distance is now back 10 miles from Tien Tsin according to Admiral Kempff. The force which went against Tien Tsin, including Major Waller's marines and 400 Russians was repulsed with loss. This was reinforced to 2,000 men and the reinforced body entered Tien Tsin on the 23rd. On the 24th a relief column started to the assistance of the force 10 miles from Tien Tsin. These several bodies are widely separated and show the extent of the present field of action.

Before Secretary Hay left for the cabinet meeting he had a cable from the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, who renewed in formal manner the earnest request that foreign troops be kept out of China until Li Hung Chang could reach Peking. This time the request was made in a written document bearing the signature of the six great viceroys of China from Canton to Shang Tung, including Li Hung Chang himself. The answer of the United States governments stands as final, however, and the viceroys are informed that there can be no abatement of effort to secure the safety of our officials and citizens.

Mr. Wu looked gloomy on leaving the department. He had no news from Peking or Tien Tsin.

### General Chaffee Selected.

The plans of the war department were somewhat cleared up by the announcement that Brigadier General Chaffee, one of the regular army officers, who participated in the Cuban campaign will have command of such troops as go to China. He leaves with the Sixth cavalry from San Francisco on July 1. There will be a stop at Nagasaki and then if circumstances require, the military forces will concentrate at Chefoo, which is expected to be the base of military operations.

The news that the Ninth infantry will sail from Manila for Taku was received with pleasure at the war department. General Corbin said that the regiment will compare favorably with any similar organization sent by any of the other foreign governments in China. The Ninth has been recruited to its fullest possible limit of 1,407 men and is provided with an ample supply of machine guns, tents and complete field equipment. It goes to China prepared for active field service and is thoroughly equipped in the matter of transportation and subsistence supplies for a long campaign. The regiment is commanded by Colonel Lisicum, one of the bravest and most discreet officers in the army.

The trip from Manila to Taku will be made on the transports Logan and Port Albert, the latter carrying transportation outfit and machine guns. The vessels will proceed at their highest rate of speed and are expected to reach the Chinese port by next Monday or Tuesday.

### BY WAY OF LONDON.

General Review of the Situation of the Orient.

London, June 26.—The press dispatch from Chefoo giving Rear Admiral Kempff's authoritative announcement of the relief of Tien Tsin June 23 remained for hours the sole news of this occurrence of world-wide importance. Later, the Hongkong and Shanghai banks' London branch received confirmation of the news and at about the same time, Mr. Dawson, a delegate from Singapore to the congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, now in session here, informed his fellow delegates, amid loud cheering, that he had just received a dispatch from his son, announcing the relief of Tien Tsin.

The news reached Berlin later from the German consul at Chefoo, who announced that the relief column entered Tien Tsin during the afternoon of June 23, and started again, June 24 to rescue Admiral Seymour, who, with the foreign ministers, was said to be occupying a position 12½ miles from Tien Tsin, where he was surrounded and hard pressed by a great force of "Boxers" and Chinese regulars. Possibly the Japanese report that Seymour is a prisoner and that the ministers had left Peking guarded by Chinese soldiers is merely a distorted version of the Berlin story. But in any event, definite news may be expected speedily, and it is confidently believed here Seymour and his companions will be safely delivered from their plight. According to the report of a Chinese refugee who has arrived at Shanghai, the condition of Tien Tsin is horrible. Everywhere in the streets are the bodies of massacred men and women, Americans as well as all other nationalities. The Hongkong and German banks, he adds, were both destroyed early during the bombardment. Shanghai also reports that the American-

Russian relief force was so badly ambuscaded that the forces were obliged to abandon several field guns and much ammunition. About 150 Russians and 11 Americans were killed or wounded.

The German gunboat Itis and a Russian torpedo boat destroyer are patrolling the el-Ho river and raking, with machine guns the native villages on the river bank.

### Slaughter of Peaceful Chinese.

Chefoo, June 26.—The officers of British first class cruiser Terrible assert that discord exists between the Russians and Anglo-Americans and say they believe the Russians are planning to break the concert and take possession of Peking independently. They assert that Vice Admiral Seymour's command lacked union, the foreigners sulking because they were under British leadership. They bitterly denounce the Russian general's conduct as uncivilized and barbarous and charge that the slaughter of peaceful Chinamen at Taku has aroused the otherwise passive natives against the foreigners.

### About the Boers.

London, June 26.—As Lord Roberts apparently is carrying out important combined operations the slackness of news from South Africa will probably continue until they are completed. The fact that the foreign military attaches are homeward bound indicates that in their opinion the war is over. But the reported refusal of Lord Roberts to spare troops for service in China seems untrue, to show the field marshals considers much work remains to be done. The official report of the capture of a convoy of 50 wagons escorted by Highlanders, between Rhenoster and Heilbron June 4, was received. Lord Roberts reports that the convoy was surrounded and sent messengers to the nearest posts, asking for assistance, but reinforcements were unable to reach the convoy and 150 Highlanders in reply to a flag of truce from General Dewet surrendered during the morning of June 4.

### Summer Carnival.

Milwaukee, June 26.—Milwaukee's third annual summer carnival was opened most auspiciously. The city is filled with guests and an air of festivity prevails. The buildings are decorated with the carnival colors, red, cream and olive green. The reception of Rex, King of the Carnival, marked the official opening. His majesty and retinue were taken aboard the revenue cutter Morrill and conveyed up the river to the foot of Mason street where he was officially received by a delegation of the army and navy including Rear Admiral Charles R. Cotton, the chief guest of the carnival. On upper Grand avenue Rex presented to the city a handsome carnival column constructed of solid stone and measuring 70 feet high. Mayor Rose received the column for the city.

### Fireworks Banned Out.

St. Louis, June 26.—Unless the street railway strike is ended prior to July 4, Mayor Ziegenhain says he will issue a proclamation prohibiting the use of fireworks of any description in St. Louis on that day. In explanation of his proposed action, the mayor said: "I have decided to issue a proclamation forbidding the use of firearms of any description in this city on the 4th of July. This I deem the wisest course to pursue under the circumstances and I hope the people will see that it would be grave mistake to allow fireworks to be used in this city while the strike remains unsettled. I announce my decision this early so as to warn the dealers in fireworks and save them much loss."

### Removal of Silver

Philadelphia, June 26.—Seventy-one million silver dollars have been transferred from the old mint on Chestnut street to the building at Sixteenth and Spring Garden. The dollars were coined as security for the last issue of silver certificates. Every precaution was taken for the safety of the money. One thousand dollars were placed in a canvas bag, and the bag was labelled with the number of counter. The bag was then placed in a small pine box and the box also numbered. Express wagons were utilized in carrying the money from the old mint to the new, one hundred boxes being placed in a wagon. Two armed guards accompanied each wagon.

New York, June 26.—Benton Fargo, brother of J. C. Fargo, president of the American Express company and of William C. Fargo, founder of the Wells Fargo Express company is dead at his home in this city, aged 67 years. He spent several years in the west developing the express business.

### JUDGMENT ENTERED.

Mrs. Goll's Claims For Damages Against Elevated Road.

Chicago, June 26.—Judge Hancy overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of Goll against the Metropolitan Elevated railway and entered a judgment for \$7,750 against the road in favor of Mrs. Goll, who alleges that the road has lessened the value of her property adjacent to the road. This is the first case which has resulted in the rendering of a judgment against the Metropolitan on those grounds and should the supreme court uphold the ruling of the lower court, it will, it is claimed, mean a heavy loss to the elevated roads of the city as there are scores of similar suits pending, or ready to be entered against them, and in each heavy damages are asked.

### MOBILE FLOODED.

Tremendous Downpour of Rain Does Considerable Damage.

Mobile, Ala., June 26.—At 5 a. m. a cloudburst occurred in Mobile, followed by a tremendous downpour of rain which continued for some hours. Every street in the city is submerged, in some places to a depth of five feet. No fatalities have so far been reported. Business in the city is practically suspended. The damage will probably be confined to goods on first floors and basements, but it is impossible at present to estimate the losses.

### Clash of Authority.

Denver, June 26.—A clash between Governor Thomas and Dr. George F. Tyler, secretary of the state board of health is imminent as a result of correspondence concerning the state quarantine against Japanese and Chinese which has been taken up by the Japanese diplomatic legation at Washington. Governor Thomas is inclined to think there is no necessity for maintaining the quarantine and Dr. Tyler, who is acting on his own authority in the matter, insists that he will not raise the quarantine.

### Commercial Men Meet.

London, June 26.—The fourth congress of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom opened here. Between 300 and 400 delegates, representing the colonies as well as Great Britain were present. Lord Selborne, honorary president of the association welcomed the delegates. In the course of his speech he announced that real progress had been made towards laying a Pacific cable and that tenders would be invited almost immediately for the beginning of the work.

### Powers Again Arrested.

Harlan C. H., Ky., June 26.—Captain John L. Powers was arrested, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel. Powers at once instituted habeas corpus proceedings. He holds a pardon issued by Governor Taylor while in office and was released once before on habeas corpus proceedings in Knox county. He is a brother of Secretary of State Caleb Powers.

### Remy Will Go to Taku.

Washington, June 26.—The navy department announces that the armored cruiser Brooklyn with Admiral Remy aboard, will take 300 marines from Manila to Taku, stopping at Nagasaki, en route. The gunboat Princeton has been ordered to Swatow, Amoy and Foo Chow, thence to Shanghai to install an electric plant keeping ever ready for immediate and active service.

### Death of an American.

London, June 26.—Mr. James Norton principal of the Lakeview college of Chicago, Ill., died at Southampton. He left Chicago about the first of June to attend the Paris exposition, Commissioner Peck having appointed him one of the judges of the awards in educational department. Mr. Norton was the only living male relative of the late Frances E. Willard.

### Adverse to Ohio Centennial.

Columbus, O., June 26.—The supreme court refused a writ of mandamus to compel Auditor Guilbert to honor the voucher of Lem B. Harris, secretary of the Ohio centennial commission and in effect says the appropriation of a half million dollars is not available for the undertaking at Toledo.

### Loaded With Gold Dust.

Seattle, Wash., June 26.—The steamer Cottage City reached here with 92 passengers and \$150,000 in gold dust. She brought news that the party searching for Date Island for Dr. Hickman returned without meeting with success.

### Coal and Ice Burned.

New York, June 26.—The buildings and trestles of the Consumers' Coal and ice company at Bayonne, occupying an entire block were destroyed by fire with much of their contents. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

## ISSUED A STATEMENT.

Boer Envoys Review the Results of Their Work In America.

THANKFUL FOR ALL FAVORS SHOWN.

Assertions of Certain English Statesmen as to the Attitude of the People of United States Are Refuted.

New York, June 26.—The Boer envoys who have been in this country for the past two months issued an address to the people of the United States. After expressing regret at their inability to accept many of the invitations extended to them, they expressed their thanks to the American public for the deep sympathy they have shown for the cause of the two struggling republics.

Continuing the address says: "We now feel convinced that the boastful allegation of the colonial secretary and other British statesmen that the citizens of this great country sympathized with the British empire in its attempt to crush the liberty and independence of our two small states, is absolutely devoid of truth."

The address then goes on at great length into the history of the relations between Great Britain and the Boers which it characterizes as one of violated faith and broken pledges cloaked under the display of magnanimous and irreproachable principles. Coming down to the discovery of gold in Johannesburg in 1886, the address says: "All the forces of land-greed and gold-hunger, stimulated by the desire to avenge what is known as the battle of Majuba hill were let loose."

Then follows a history of the political agitation which culminated in the Jameson raid. "Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Cecil Rhodes," continues the address, "are the terrible diabolical trinity which had brooded over and shaped the destiny of South Africa during the calamitous period. These gentlemen combined forces so as to achieve by subtlety and craft and misrepresentations what Dr. Jameson and the raiders failed to obtain by open violence."

The address declares that the capitalists control the press of South Africa and that the editors of these subsidized journals were appointed special correspondents of the principal London dailies. The broad charge is made that Mr. Chamberlain's revival of the suzerainty claim in 1897, his public utterances, Sir Alfred Milner's speeches and inflammatory dispatches and the efforts of the South African League under the presidency of Cecil Rhodes were all directed towards the ultimate destruction of the two Dutch republics.

The address then takes up the various internal questions which contributed towards the outbreak of the war and discussed them in great detail, making wholesale denials of the English representation. The address declares that at the Bloemfontein conference both President Steyn and President Kruger endeavored to avert the catastrophes by conceding even more than the original demands on the franchise question, but their efforts were fruitless.

It is asserted that the war was forced upon the Boers and claim is advanced that they took up arms only in self defense. The address contends that that the policy of Great Britain was designedly shaped so as to compel the Boers to send on the ninth of October what is commonly known as their ultimatum to Great Britain. Taking up the campaign to date the address says: "The Boers may in the end be defeated by overwhelming numbers and may ultimately be forced to surrender, owing to the difficulty of securing ammunition and provisions, but the conduct of the present war as well as the history of the past 100 years justify us in saying that they will never be conquered." The address concludes by saying that the envoys do not ask the direct or forcible intervention of the United States, but a continuance of public sympathy and support. The address is signed by Abraham Fischer, C. H. Wessels and A. D. Wolmarans.

### New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., June 26.—Erie Realty company, Cleveland, \$5,000; Century Machine and Manufacturing company, Mansfield, \$30,000; Imperial club, East Liverpool; Attica Telephone company, Attica, \$2,500.

### Sprained His Ankle.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26.—Fred Stehle, No. 5 in the Pennsylvania varsity boat, sprained his ankle in alighting from a wagon. The crew is much depressed because of the accident.